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NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF MUSCOID
DIPTERA.¹

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The following descriptions of new North American genera and species, with notes on several previously described forms, are based upon material from several different sources, which are mentioned below. Types of the new species, unless otherwise stated, are in my collection.

GENUS *Emblemasoma* ALDRICH.

Emblemasoma Aldrich, *Sarcophaga* and Allies, 1916, p. 56.

The genotype is *E. erro*, described as new, from three male specimens from the United States and Brazil. The only other species hitherto known is *faciale*, described on page 58 of the above reference. The outstanding generic characters may be briefly listed as follows: clypeus much narrowed below by the approximated vibrissal angles; vibrissae situated the length of second antennal segment above the oral margin; and the cheek unusually wide, equal to one-half the eye height. The long plumose arista at once distinguishes the genus from *Macronichia*, which has about the same combination of cephalic characters. The female sex, known only in one species, does not have the genitalia adapted for piercing. Members of the genus are apparently uncommon and little seems known concerning the biology or reproductive habits. The following key will assist in distinguishing the present species.

KEY TO SPECIES OF EMBLEMASOMA.

1. Cheeks clothed with black hairs 2
Cheeks wholly pale-haired; sides of front and face golden pilose, facial depression and lower edge of cheek gray;

¹ Contribution No. 464 from the Division of Entomology, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

- palpi yellow; legs black; female only (South Dakota).
albicoma, n. sp.
2. Palpi, legs and antennae black. 3
Palpi, legs and antennae yellow; male only (Georgia).
faciale Aldrich.
3. Prosternum widened and somewhat inflated on anterior border;
calypters infuscated; inner forceps of male slender in
profile, with a barb-like projection on hind surface beyond
middle; male only (Kansas, Oklahoma, New Jersey,
Brazil) *erro* Aldrich.
- Prosternum normal in size and shape; calypters whitish; inner
forceps of male rather thick in profile, the hind edge
straight nearly to apex, thence sloping sharply forward
to an acute tip; male only (Texas) *sternalis*, n. sp.

Emblemasoma sternalis, n. sp.

Male.—Front (before triangle) 0.23 of the head width, moderately prominent at base of antennae in profile; parafrontals and parafacials with satiny yellowish pollen becoming grayish on cheeks; median vitta dark brown, wider than one parafrontal; frontal bristles in a single row diverging beneath antennal base to about the middle of second segment; antennae extending three-fourths the distance to vibrissae, black, third segment obscurely reddish, nearly twice as long as second; arista long plumose; parafacial beset with black hairs which become coarser on lower extremity; vibrissae situated the length of second antennal segment above oral margin; proboscis short and stout; palpi black; cheek about one-half the eye height, clothed with black hairs; eyes bare, descending nearly to level of vibrissae; back of head gray pollinose, with coarse black hairs above and pale or whitish pile on lower part.

Thorax black, gray pollinose with three to five black dorsal vittae; presutural acrostichal bristles not differentiated; prescutellar pair moderately large; dorsocentral 3, 4; presutural 1 (outer); posthumeral 2; humeral 3; notopleural 4; intraalar 3 (anterior one small); supraalar 3; postalar 2; sternopleural 2, 1; scutellum with 2 lateral, 1 preapical and 1 decussate apical pair; calypters opaque white, hind lobes faintly brownish at middle; propleura bare; prosternum thinly pilose on outer margin behind.

Abdomen black except fourth segment which is wholly red, gray pollinose with three black dorsal vittae, the outer ones shifting or changeable with the angle of view; proximal seg-

ments with only lateral bristles; third and fourth segment each with a complete marginal row; genital segments red, sparsely clothed with fine black hairs above; forceps brownish, rather flat behind with a shallow median groove, hardly at all tapering outward, the tips pointed and separated by a broad U-shaped apical incision; accessory plate small and rather inconspicuous; claspers short, both pairs strongly bowed forward; penis rather slender from base outward, apical segment suddenly enlarged at tip which bears a pair of short incurved plates at the posterior extremity and a longer more slender pair on the anterior apical edge directed obliquely inward; fifth sternite red, broadly incised, inner margin of lobes beset with short black hairs.

Legs black; mid tibia with two anterodorsal bristles; mid and hind femora each bearing two rows of long bristles on lower edge; hind tibia not villous; claws and pulvilli elongate.

Wings gray hyaline; veins brownish to yellow, the first bare, third setulose over half way to small cross vein; first posterior cell open far before wing tip; costal spine small; epaulets blackish.

Length: 12.5 mm.

Holotype: Male, Donna, Texas, May 18, 1932. Paratype, one male, same data as holotype.

Emblemasoma albicoma, n. sp.

Female.—Front at vertex 0.28 of the head width (average of two specimens); parafrontals and parafacials golden pollinose and clothed with mostly pale hairs; frontal vitta wide, brown covered with a whitish bloom in most views; frontal bristles of moderate size, diverging beneath antennal base to middle of second segment; ocellars rather weak, proclinate; inner verticals stout but not very long, outer ones hardly differentiated; orbitals two proclinate pairs; antennae wholly bright yellow, reaching a little below middle of face, third segment about one and one-half times longer than second; arista brownish, long plumose to middle; facial depression gray pollinose, considerably narrowed at the vibrissal angles, which are well above the oral margin; proboscis short, palpi reddish, slightly thickened apically and beset with black bristly hairs; cheek fully three-fourths the eye height, golden pollinose becoming gray below, clothed with soft pale hairs; eyes bare; back of head gray, with two irregular rows of postocular cilia, the hairs below finer and pale in color.

Thorax black with cinereous pollen, which is interrupted above by three to five black vittae; pleura and humeri with pale hairs. Chaetotaxy as in *sternalis*, but the inner pre-sutural is developed and the scutellum bears three lateral, one discal, but no apical pair of bristles; propleura bare; prosternum with a few fine hairs at sides behind; calypters opaque, white with a slight brownish tinge at middle of hind lobes.

Abdomen black, cinereous pollinose with three rather broad but changeable black vittae; basal segments with only lateral bristles; third and fourth segments each bearing a row of rather weak marginals, the latter segment red on the narrow apical margin; genital segments red, the first tubular with second much smaller and retracted; genitalia terminating in a blunt-tipped organ, bearing numerous long wavy black hairs before apex on each side.

Wings hyaline; first vein bare, third with setae extending half way to small cross vein; first posterior cell open well before extreme wing tip; costal spine small; epaulets red.

Legs black with the basal segments and knees reddish, femora and tibiae gray pollinose; mid tibia with two anterodorsal bristles; mid femur bearing two ventral rows of bristles which become hairlike beyond the middle; claws and pulvilli somewhat shorter than apical tarsal segment.

Length: 9 to 10 mm.

Holotype: Female, Custer, South Dakota, July 21, 1933 (F. R. Bingham), in the S. D. State College Collection. Paratype, one female, same data as holotype.

***Sarcophaga ramosa*, n. sp.**

Male.—Front narrowed before triangle, 0.19 of the head width (average of two specimens); parafrontal and parafacial gray to yellowish gray with a row of minute hairs on outer margin extending from vertex nearly to cheek, lower ones slightly longer but not bristly; inner verticals long and reclinate, outer ones not developed; ocellars rather weak, but distinct; frontals in a single row, moderately divergent beneath antennal base, descending to middle of second segment; frontal vitta dark brown, wider than one parafrontal; antennae black, a trifle shorter than face, third segment rather slender and fully three times longer than second; arista long plumose as usual, brownish black; face gray pollinose, moderately excavated with lower edge slightly produced as viewed from the side; vibrissae a little approximated, situated just above level

of oral margin; proboscis short and stout; palpi black, slightly upturned and thickened beyond the middle; eyes bare, descending almost to vibrissae; cheek gray pollinose, clothed with black hairs, about one-fourth the eye height; back of head gray pollinose, with two rows of postocular cilia and longer pale hairs on lower part.

Thorax black, gray pollinose marked with the usual three to five black vittae above; presutural acrostichal bristles small or barely differentiated, the prescutellar pair distinct; dorso-central 3, 4; notopleural 4; sternopleural 2, 1; scutellum with 3 lateral (median one small), and 1 preapical, the apical pair lacking; propleura bare; prosternum finely haired at sides; calypters white with a uniform brownish tinge.

Abdomen dusted with pale yellowish gray pollen, which is interrupted above by three changeable black vittae; anal segment rather broadly reddish, the preceding ones black; segments one and two without median marginals; third and fourth bearing a marginal row, the bristles rather widely spaced on former; genital segments red, pollinose on upper surface, the first with a marginal row of about ten bristly hairs; forceps yellow, thin in profile with a minute barblike projection near apex behind, in rear view tapering outward from a broadish base to rather blunt tips separated by a shallow U-shaped incision; penis red, rather short with the apex swollen and somewhat curved forward, bearing a pair of moderate-sized plates on front side near middle, between which arises a rather striking slender and asymmetrically branched appendage beset with flattened or scale-like setae on the smaller rami; accessory plate small, triangular; posterior claspers slender, curved forward at the extreme tip; anterior claspers laterally compressed or broad in profile, bowed forward from near base and hardly at all tapering outward; fifth sternite with a broad U-shaped incision, the lobes red and clothed with longish fine black hairs.

Legs black; middle femur with comb and the middle tibia with one anterodorsal bristle; hind tibia not villous; claws and pulvilli normally elongate.

Wings gray hyaline; first vein bare, third setulose near base; first posterior cell open well before wing tip; costal spine vestigial; epaulets blackish.

Length: 9 to 10 mm.

Holotype: Male, Donna, Texas, May 18, 1932. Paratypes:

one male same data as holotype and one male labeled Hidalgo County, Texas, April 2, 1932.

The species belongs to Aldrich's group H and traces to *S. galeata* in the key, but it is at once distinguished by the distinctive genital characters in the male.

***Sarcophaga comparilis*, n. sp.**

Male.—Like the preceding species but the genitalia showing distinct differences and the front somewhat narrower; latter before triangle 0.15 of the head width; genital segments of ordinary size, red, the first bearing a marginal row of slender bristles; forceps yellow, viewed from side rather thin and slightly sinuate, the narrow blackish tip obliquely truncate, viewed from behind broadish at base gradually tapering apically, divided beyond middle but contiguous to apex; penis rather short, apex rounded but not much enlarged, near middle on front side with a pair of short subglobular lobes which become flattened distally and bear two slender symmetrical hooklike appendages; accessory plate yellow, rather large, subovate; claspers reddish yellow, ordinary in length; hind pair narrow, slightly tortulose near tip which is turned forward; anterior pair broader, curved near middle, tapering to sharp apex; fifth sternite not prominent, narrowly but deeply incised, the lobes reddish yellow, beset with fine black hairs on posterior margin.

Length: 9.5 mm.

Holotype: Male, Donna, Texas, May 18, 1932. Paratype: one male, same data as holotype.

In Aldrich's key to Group H, the present species traces to *S. culminata*, from which it differs in the male genitalia and the paler or grayish yellow pollen on the parafrontals, parafacials, and cheek.

GENUS *Opsotheresia* TOWNSEND.

Opsotheresia Townsend, Proc. U. S. N. M., Vol. 56, 1919, p. 552

The type and sole original species is *O. obesa*, described as new, from a single male specimen collected by W. L. McAtee in Maryland. The high facial carina, setose propleura and the slender, somewhat elongate proboscis are outstanding characters. Townsend states that the first two abdominal segments lack median marginal bristles and cites this as one of the essential items to distinguish the genus from the related forms included in his recently published key to Theresiini (Manual of Myiology, Part III, pp. 146-8). As stated the male lacks median marginals, but there is

a well developed pair on the second abdominal segment in the female sex which therefore does not run to the proper couplet in the key. It may also be noted that the hind tibiae in the female are not ciliate as in the male and that the number of sternopleurals is variable; normally there are three, but sometimes four, as in the holotype.

***Opsotheresia nigricornis*, n. sp.**

A robust species like the genotype, *O. obesa*, but differs as follows: third antennal segment wholly black; apical segment of proboscis longer, almost equal the height of head; second abdominal segment in both sexes with a pair of median marginal bristles.

Male.—Front narrowed before triangle (0.12 of the head width), widening rapidly on lower two-thirds; parafrontal gray pollinose greatly narrowed on upper half and rather sparsely black-haired; frontal vitta deep brown, broad on anterior extremity; frontal bristles in a single row stopping at base of antennae, rather weak and becoming hairlike near vertex; inner verticals moderately developed, outer ones vestigial; ocellars strongly proclinate but hardly at all divergent; antennae extending well below middle of face, basal segments obscurely reddish, third segment about twice the length of second; arista thickened at base, plumose nearly to tip, proximal segments short; parafacial bare, gray pollinose, not narrowed downward and the width about equal the length of third antennal segment; face with a strong high median carina, epistoma moderately prominent in profile; vibrissae strong, well above oral margin; palpi yellow, slender with the extreme tip slightly thickened; cheek reddish, thinly gray pollinose, black-haired below, about one-half the eye height; eyes bare; back of head beset with pale hairs.

Thorax black, thinly gray pollinose, marked with three changeable wide black dorsal vittae; scutellum blackish tinged with red beyond middle, bearing two large lateral and a somewhat weaker decussate apical pair; acrostichal 2,2; dorso-central 4,4; posthumeral 2; presutural 1 (outer); intraalar 3 (anterior one small and far behind suture); supraalar 3; postalar 2; sternopleural 2, 1; pteropleural bristle smaller than sternopleurals; hypopleural row bordered in front with numerous long bristly hairs; propleura setose; prosternum bare; calypters opaque, white, lower lobes large.

Abdomen reddish on sides, this color expanding apically

from basal segment to include the hind margin of third and all of fourth, venter and middle area of three proximal segments above blackish, thinly dusted with changeable white pollen which shows no pattern but appears denser in a flat rear view; first segment without median marginals, third and fourth each bearing a marginal row; no discals even on anal segment; genital segments red, forceps darker; fifth sternite rather prominent and deeply incised.

Legs black, moderately long; hind tibia ciliate; claws and pulvilli exceeding length of apical tarsal segment.

Wings subhyaline; bend of fourth vein rounded without stump or fold; first posterior cell open shortly before extreme wing tip; first vein bare, third setulose at base; hind cross vein joining fourth about two-fifths the distance from bend to small cross vein; last section of fifth vein short; epaulets blackish; costal spine not developed.

Female.—Front at vertex 0.30 of the head width, widening gradually downward; two proclinate orbitals and outer verticals of normal size; ocellars larger than in male and strongly divergent; third antennal segment two and one-half times length of second; abdomen black except the narrow hind margin of third and most of fourth segment which are red; anal orifice large and rounded, genital segments red, retracted, not adapted for piercing; hind tibiae not ciliated, claws and pulvilli short; wings brownish on costal margin; bend of fourth vein angular, bearing a short stump.

Length: Male, 12.5 mm.; female, 13 mm.

Holotype.—Male, Madison, Wisconsin, June 25, 1937, no collector's label. Allotype, female, labeled "Iowa, July 7, 1932."

Clastoneuriopsis, n. g.

Male only. Differs from *Clastoneura* in having two pairs of frontals below base of antennae; third vein setulose at base; last section of fifth vein less than half the length of preceding section; vibrissae well differentiated.

Head subquadrate, frontal profile nearly one-third longer than facial, oral margin and antennal axes subequal, posterior surface flat beset with only black hairs. Frontal bristles rather weak, in a single row stopping shortly before triangle; verticals hardly differentiated; ocellars long, proclinate but not divergent. Face moderately receding, epistoma moderately protuberant; vibrissae well above oral margin; facial ridges

not prominent, strongly divergent downward and bearing only a few hairs on lower extremity; parafacial bare, fully half as wide as facial depression. Antennae originating far below middle of eye, third segment a trifle longer than second; arista bare, longer than antennae, basal segments short but distinct. Eyes bare. Proboscis moderately slender but a little shorter than height of head; palpi small and slender to tip. Cheek one-half the eye height. Thoracic chaetotaxy: humeral 2; posthumeral 1; notopleural 2; presutural 2 (inner one small); acrostichal 1,1; dorsocentral 2,3; intraalar 2; supraalar 1; pteropleural 1 (small); sternopleural 1,1; scutellum with two long lateral and a large decussate apical pair; infrascutellum normally developed. Propleura and prosternum bare. Abdomen rather narrow and somewhat arched above; intermediate segments each with a pair of long suberect discals; median marginals on first segment small and sometimes wanting; anal segment beset with irregular rows of good-sized bristles on apical half above. Legs moderately stout, hind tibiae not ciliate. Wings normal in shape; first posterior cell closed, petiole one-half to two-thirds the length of apical cross vein which joins the third well beyond tip of second vein; first vein bare; costal spine small but distinct.

Genotype.—*Clastoneuriopsis meralis*, n. sp.

***Clastoneuriopsis meralis*, n. sp.**

Male.—Front narrowed before triangle (0.12 to 0.15 of the head width), widening rapidly on lower two-thirds and prominent in profile; frontal vitta brownish, narrowed above to width of anterior ocellus; parafacial bare, with subshining cinereous pollen which extends down on parafacial and cheek; antennae reaching about to lower fourth of face, black with second segment showing a reddish tinge near apex; arista black, thickened on basal fourth; palpi brownish, short, bearing a few long hairs near tip; cheek beset with black hairs which become somewhat coarser along upper margin.

Thorax black with rather uniform cinereous pollen which appears thinner on mesonotum when viewed in a flat rear angle, no defined dorsal vittae; scutellum black, lightly dusted with gray pollen and in some views almost shining; calypters white.

Abdomen black, last three segments largely covered with gray pollen which when viewed from behind appears thinner

on the broad outer margins of segments two and three, apex of fourth more distinctly shining; first segment subshining, the median marginals variable (three specimens with a distinct pair and three without any); discal and marginal bristles on following segments about of equal size and length; genitalia black; inner forceps united, tapering evenly to tip; outer forceps shining brown, the basal three-fourths apparently united along the anterior margin of inner forceps, the narrow apex free and slightly bowed backward over tip of inner pair; penis geniculate near middle, slender, apical segment whitish beyond middle; fifth sternite rather prominent, deeply incised.

Legs black; hind tibia with four to six good-sized widely spaced bristles on outer posterior edge; mid tibia usually with two smaller bristles on outer front side near middle; claws and pulvilli elongate.

Wings grayish hyaline; bend of fourth vein without stump or fold; hind cross vein joining third a trifle nearer bend than small cross vein; epaulets blackish.

Length: 4.5 to 5.5 mm. Female unknown.

Holotype.—Male, Vantage, Washington, April 1, 1933 (C. H. Martin). Paratypes, five specimens as follows: one, same data as holotype; three same data as holotype and one, Moses Coulee, Washington, April 3, 1933 (J. Wilcox).

Philocalia, n. g.

A small wholly yellow fly with the fourth vein evanescent beyond the bend and at once distinguished from other genera possessing this peculiar wing venation by the slender bowed proboscis which nearly equals the combined length of thorax and abdomen.

Female only.—Head wider than high strongly bulged or convex behind, frontal profile distinctly shorter than facial, antennal axis far above middle of eye and hardly longer than vibrissal axis. Frontal bristles in a single row descending to apex of second antennal segment; inner verticals rather stout and erect, outer ones considerably smaller and bowed outwardly; proclinate orbitals two pairs, rather small; ocellars larger, proclinate and strongly divergent. Eyes bare, descending to level of vibrissae. Antennae nearly as long as face, third segment about two and one-half times length of second; arista micro-pubescent, basal segment very short, second about three times longer than wide. Face moderately depressed, its ridges rather flat and bare, epistoma prominent or protuberant

in profile; vibrissae large, decussate, situated on oral margin; parafacial bare. Cheek about one-fourth the eye height. Proboscis broadly bowed backward near basal third of apical segment, labella divided, small; palpi slender, a trifle thickened at tip. Thoracic chaetotaxy: dorsocentral 2,3; acrostichal 2,1 (all small); humeral 3; posthumeral 1; presutural 1 (outer); notopleural 2; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; postalar 2; sternopleural 2,1; hypopleural 5 or 6; pteropleural 1 (small); scutellum with two strong lateral, a weak discal and a hair-like apical pair; infrascutellum normal in size; propleura and prosternum bare. Abdomen somewhat flattened above, wider than thorax; intermediate segments without discals; second segment with a median marginal pair, third and fourth each bearing a marginal row; genitalia without a piercer. Legs rather long and slender, weakly bristled; claws and pulvilli minute. Wings extending beyond tip of abdomen and rather wide; third vein setulose at base, joining costa slightly above extreme wing tip; last section of fifth vein half as long as the preceding section; costal spine small.

Genotype.—*Philocalia tenuirostris*, n. sp.

***Philocalia tenuirostris*, n. sp.**

Female.—Front at vertex 0.40 of the head width and hardly any wider at anterior extremity; parafrontals, parafacials and cheeks gray pollinose on yellow ground color; frontal vitta deep yellow, wider than one parafrontal on upper half; antennae yellow, third segment infuscated near apex on outer side; arista thickened and yellow on basal fourth, brownish and slender beyond; parafacial narrowed below to about one-third the width of third antennal segment; cheek bare on upper half; palpi yellow, beset with minute black stubby hairs; back of head dark and clothed with black hairs on upper half, yellowish with pale or white hairs below.

Thorax and scutellum wholly yellow, lightly dusted with white pollen; notum showing four poorly defined vittae before the suture, only the outer pair apparent behind; calypters tawny, semitransparent.

Abdomen reddish yellow paler and translucent basally, subshining except the narrow basal margin of intermediate segments, which are white pollinose; fourth segment without discals; anal orifice rounded, genitalia retracted.

Legs yellow, tarsi dark brown to blackish; mid tibia with one small bristle near middle on outer front side; hind tibia

bearing two weak bristles on outer posterior edge; front tarsus about one and one-half times longer than tibia.

Wings subhyaline with a faint yellowish tinge; veins including costa and epaulets pale yellow.

Length: 6 mm.

Holotype.—Female, Bozeman, Montana, July 18, 1936 (H. B. Hoefler).

GENUS *Siphoclytia* TOWNSEND.

Siphoclytia Townsend, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 19, 1892, pp. 116–17. Male only; type and sole species, *robertsonii*, new.

Coquillett in his well known Revision of the Tachinidae, page 74, listed the present genus as a synonym of *Epigrimyia* Townsend (genotype, *polita* Townsend; Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 18: 395). The latter is a small moderately slender species with short broad wings, prominent epistoma and a long slender proboscis. In *robertsonii* the general build is decidedly more robust; the wings are of ordinary shape and the epistoma hardly extends beyond the vertical plane of the facial depression in profile. Perhaps the principal point of similarity is the elongate proboscis in both species. Another important difference may be noted with respect to the female genitalia. In *polita* there is a chitinized sharp-tipped piercer-like organ, but no similar structure is present in *robertsonii*. There are additional differences but these items seem sufficient to validate *Siphoclytia*. In the original generic description Townsend characterized the frontal bristles in a single row descending to base of third antennal joint but in his recently published key to the tribe Leskiini he describes the frontal rows as stopping at the bases of the antennae (Manual of Myiology, Part IV, p. 66). The latter statement is in error. Although none of my 38 Texas specimens show the lowermost frontals on a level with the base of the third antennal segment, they are nevertheless distinctly beneath the base of the first segment.

Siphoclytia pavonacea, n. sp.

Similar to *robertsonii* in coloration, but less robust in build and the male genitalia show distinct differences.

Male.—Front not narrowed above, at vertex 0.33 of the head width; parafrontals gray with a tawny tinge, bearing only a few inconspicuous short black hairs; frontal vitta yellow, about equal to the width of one parafrontal; two pairs of well

developed proclinate orbitals; frontals in a single row extending beneath antennal base; verticals two pairs, inner suberect but not very long, outer ones smaller and turned outward; ocellar bristles as large as outer verticals, proclinate; parafacial silvery white, bare, narrowed on lower extremity to less than half the width of third antennal segment; face hardly depressed or receding, slightly concave above front border of oral margin in profile, its ridges not prominent bearing a few minute hairs next to vibrissae, which are on the oral margin; antennae a trifle shorter than face, reddish, the third segment infuscated and about three times longer than second; arista brownish, micropubescent, thickened on less than proximal third, basal segments short; proboscis moderately slender, apical segment a little bowed, about equal to the head height; palpi yellow, rather short with the tips slightly thickened; cheek bare, about one-sixth the eye height; eyes bare, descending almost to level of vibrissae; back of head flat on upper part but rather noticeably projecting on lower edge behind the oral cavity, gray pollinose, beset with black hairs above and pale ones below.

Thorax black, gray pollinose marked with four blackish dorsal vittae, inner ones narrow in front, the outer wider but broadly interrupted at suture. Chaetotaxy: acrostichal 2,1; dorsocentral 3,3; humeral 3; posthumeral 1; presutural 1 (outer); notopleural 2; intraalar 3; supraalar 3 (middle one large); postalar 2; sternopleural 2,1; scutellum black, wholly pollinose with two large laterals, sometimes a smaller but distinct bristle between these, apicals lacking; infrascutellum strongly convex, pollinose; propleura and prosternum bare; calypters transparent, whitish with a perceptible tawny tinge.

Abdomen yellow with a broad black median vitta extending from base of first segment above to middle of third where it expands to include the entire apical half of latter; segments two to four thinly dusted with white pollen, no discals; third and fourth segment each with a marginal row and the second with one good-sized pair of median marginals; genital segments yellow, inner forceps united and rather short, tapering evenly to a pointed tip, hind surface with a sharp median keel; outer forceps finger-like, tips blunt; fifth sternite not prominent, deeply incised, yellow.

Legs yellow, with tibiae darker or brownish and the tarsi black; claws and pulvilli minute; mid tibia with one smallish bristle on outer front side near middle; hind tibia not ciliate.

Wings hyaline, the veins including costa yellow; first posterior cell open near extreme wing tip; bend of fourth vein broadly rounded, without stump or fold; first vein bare, third setulose almost to small cross vein; hind cross vein joining fourth slightly nearer bend than small cross vein; last section of fifth vein short; costal spine vestigial; epaulets brownish black.

Female.—Similar to male but the abdomen is considerably darker on the three basal tergites above, the fourth including genital segments reddish yellow; front at vertex 0.32 of the head width (average of two specimens).

Length; 5 to 5.5 mm.

Holotype.—Male, Amherst, Ohio, June 24, 1935 (A. J. Barckert). Paratypes: one female, same data as holotype, and one female, same locality, May 17, 1925 (H. J. Reinhard).

Hister puncticollis a **Synonym of Hister osculatus** (Coleoptera, Histeridae).—*Hister puncticollis* Schaeffer (Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc. Vol. VIII, p. 26, Dec. 1912) is a synonym of *Hister osculatus* Blatchley (Coleoptera of Indiana, p. 607, published in 1910). I have been able to examine Mr. Schaeffer's types through the courtesy of Mr. Charles A. Ballou, Jr., of New York City. No mention is made of *osculatus* in Schaeffer's description, and in 1928, when Mr. Schaeffer turned over his entire collection of Histeridae, including his type series, to Mr. Ballou, Mr. Schaeffer himself called attention to this synonymy.

H. osculatus is a very distinct species and is not likely to be confused with any other *Hister*. The descriptions of the two authors above cited are sufficient for identification. Blatchley's type locality is Posey County, Indiana, which is in the extreme southwestern corner of that state. In addition to Schaeffer's types from White Sulphur, W. Va., I have seen specimens from Deer Lodge, Tennessee, collected by Bernard Benesh, and from the following localities in South Carolina, collected by O. L. Cartwright: Clemson College; Jocassee; Tunne, Walhalla; and Waccamaw River, Longs P. O. The distribution of this species is apparently limited to the Austroriparian Faunal Area, where it is probably not rare. Benesh's specimens are labelled as having been taken from a species of ill-smelling mushroom.—CARL G. SIEPMANN, Rahway, N. J.